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# THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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~~729~~ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART IV.

### Official Papers.

ADDRESS

OF THE

## DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE,

on Saturday, the 9th October 1886.

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GENTLEMEN:—I have much pleasure in laying before you today, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, a statement showing the principal features of the administration of the Province during the past official year; and in doing so, it is particularly gratifying to me to be able to premise that this is the first year since the Rendition of the Province, in which the prospects of the season have occasioned no anxiety to His Highness' Government. At every previous meeting of this Assembly reference had to be made to a failure of the rains, more or less general, and in my address to you last year, I dwelt at considerable length on the scanty rain-fall of two successive years, and the consequent apprehensions of widespread scarcity and distress,—apprehensions which at the time of our last meeting were beginning to be dispelled by the advent of a favorable north-east monsoon. In October and the following months copious and seasonable rain fell, which allowed of fair crops being raised in every part of the Province, and the year on the whole proved to be one of average agricultural prosperity. Again during the current year the season has so far been exceptionally good; the rain-fall up to the end of the last month in the dry Districts on the north and north-east is fully twice the quantity gauged during the corresponding months of the last year; almost all our important tanks are already full or nearly full; and altogether the year promises to be one of the most prosperous we have had for a long time past.

I now proceed to read to you the usual statements, showing the income and expenditure under all heads except the Railway, which I reserve for separate treatment.

*Receipts.*

	1884—85	1885—86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ... ..	66,83,866	76,41,241
Excise ... ..	11,79,625	11,68,722
Forest ... ..	6,57,564	8,88,098
Stamps ... ..	4,42,791	4,80,479
Sayer ... ..	3,40,699	3,91,139
Mohatarfa ... ..	2,65,102	2,94,927
Law and Justice including Jail receipts	69,490	63,970
Post Office... ..	61,607	65,303
Registration... ..	44,339	50,459
Amrut Mahal ... ..	34,424	68,464
Education ... ..	32,348	24,322
Salt ... ..	24,464	21,623
Public Works ... ..	9,296	13,864
Sale proceeds of uncurrent copper coins	3,103	2,936
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,22,237	2,60,216
<b>Total...</b>	<b>1,00,70,975</b>	<b>1,14,80,754</b>

*Expenditure.*

## A.

Subsidy ... ..	24,50,000	24,50,000
Civil List ... ..	10,00,000	10,00,000
Interest on Public Debt ..	5,17,531	4,94,793
Political pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir	1,04,048	1,02,630
Military Force ... ..	7,56,939	7,35,100
<b>Total...</b>	<b>48,28,518</b>	<b>47,82,523</b>

## B.

Administration and Public Departments ...	2,04,097	2,04,119
Land Revenue charges. { Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ...	1,35,190	1,40,270
{ Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	53,761	58,184
{ Taluk Establishments ... ..	3,15,917	3,13,316
{ Revenue Survey ... ..	2,38,918	2,31,026
{ Inam Department ... ..	7,985	8,265
{ Remuneration of village servants	2,87,724	2,82,815
{ Other items ... ..	32,452	20,450
Excise ... ..	18,300	15,576
Forest ... ..	2,48,028	2,26,070
Stamps ... ..	18,103	16,524
Sayer ... ..	14,505	13,632
Stationery and Printing ... ..	53,473	60,516
Amrut Mahal... ..	32,104	36,421
Topographical Survey ... ..	80,483	65,391
<b>Total...</b>	<b>17,41,040</b>	<b>16,41,025</b>



## C.

		1884—85.	1885—86.
		Rs.	Rs.
Law and Justice including Jails	...	7,58,883	7,38,016
Police	...	4,88,665	5,08,606
Education	...	1,45,130	1,56,429
Muzarayi	...	2,80,955	2,96,819
Medical	...	1,32,994	1,47,945
Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	2,70,964	2,56,661
Public Works	...	8,93,687	11,32,299
Post Office	...	1,26,660	1,26,755
Registration	...	25,972	26,672
Minor Departments	...	17,666	19,123
British Officers' furlough and absentee allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and pensionary contributions	...	65,621	42,590
Miscellaneous	...	1,78,846	2,41,594
Total	...	33,86,043	36,93,409
Grand Total	...	99,55,601	1,01,16,957

It will thus be seen that the ordinary revenue of the State was Rs. 1,14,30,754 against Rs. 1,00,70,957 in 1884—85, and the expenditure Rs. 1,01,16,957 against Rs. 99,55,601.

In the statement of income the most striking feature is the large increase of 9½ lakhs under Land Revenue. It includes a sum of 3½ lakhs which was collected out of the deferred demand of 1884—85; during which year, owing to the bad season, considerable remissions and postponements of revenue to the aggregate extent of 5½ lakhs were found necessary. If the deferred collections of 1884—85 (*viz.* about 3½ lakhs) be deducted from the land revenue receipts of 1885—86, the income pertaining to the latter year is reduced to about 73 lakhs, which, you may remember, was the maximum amount of annual land revenue ever realized in Mysore.

The history of this important item of our revenue during the past half-century shows continued improvement during the first four decades, when the averages were 50½, 53, 67½, and 72½ lakhs, respectively. Then there was a great fall due to the disastrous famine of 1876—78; but during the past five years, there has been going on a steady process of recovery.

The pre-famine figure of 73 lakhs was reached in 1883—84 and again in 1885—86, and the demand for the intervening year 1884—85 was also about 73 lakhs, though, owing to the exceptional circumstance already adverted to, a much smaller amount was actually realized before the close of that year. Thus our land revenue may now be said to have recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876—78, and we may fairly assume that the extent of land now under cultivation is about the same as before that famine.

The improvement under "Forests" was mainly due to the revival of the market for sandal-wood from the depression of the previous year, and to a smaller extent to an increased supply of Railway sleepers.

All other items of revenue participate in the general improvement due to a prosperous season.

The total expenditure in 1885—86 was Rs. 1,01,16,957 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,61,356. The increase under Public Works alone was Rs. 2,38,612, the usual annual grant of 9½ lakhs having had to be raised to 12 lakhs for the improvement of Irrigation Works under circumstances which I explained to you last year.

Deducting expenditure from income, the surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 13,13,797 which however included the realizations on account of the previous year's arrears under all heads to the extent of about 4½ lakhs.

The budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for the current year are based mainly upon the actuals of the two previous years.



A total estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,10,53,000 is provided against an actual of Rs. 1,01,17,000 in 1885—86. The large increase of Rs. 9,41,000 is accounted for as follows :—

Provision has been made for the addition of Rs. 3,00,000 to His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List in accordance with the arrangement made at the time of the Rendition. The reconstitution of abolished Districts and Taluks accounts for an increase of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lakh in Revenue Establishments, while the Office of Inspector General of Police, Police Assistants for the two new Districts and the reconstitution of the Sub-Judge's Court at Mysore involve an additional expenditure of about Rs. 36,000. The large increase of Rs. 1,86,000 in the remuneration of village servants is due to the fact that the payments to these servants which had been held in abeyance in some of the recently settled taluks have to be paid in full, until alteration of the present system. An increased expenditure of Rs. 1,16,000 under 'Forests' is anticipated, owing to proposed extension both of felling and planting operations. Entries under "Mint" appear on both sides of the account, and are nominal transactions referring to the supply of copper and small silver coins. The Public Works Department grant being fixed at 12 lakhs as in the previous year accounts for an excess of Rs. 68,000 over that year's actual expenditure of Rs. 11,32,000. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 has been given for sanitary improvements in the city of Mysore.

The foregoing are the principal heads under which the budget for the current year provides for an increased expenditure. These increases amount in the aggregate to over 9 lakhs of rupees. But I may here add that the budget provides for a maximum expenditure according to sanctioned scale, and that savings anticipated are likely to reduce the budget provision by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs.

**Railway.**—On the State Railway during the past year, the capital expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,16,833 and was almost exclusively on the Tumkur-Gubbi section. The gross earnings of the entire system of 140 miles amounted to Rs. 4,43,021, and deducting the maintenance charges of Rs. 2,27,048 left a surplus of Rs. 2,15,973. This net income represented a return of 3.31 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 65,18,777 up to 31st March 1886.

Last year I explained to you at some length the nature of the negotiations then in progress for the transfer of the Railway on hypothecation to the Southern Mahratta Company. Since then, the contract with that Company has been concluded by the Secretary of State acting on behalf of Mysore, and in accordance with that contract, a loan of £ 1,200,000 has been raised by the Company and the proceeds paid to the credit of the Secretary of State. The loan, owing to the condition of the money market of the day, had to be raised at an interest of 4 per cent. The rate of guaranteed interest payable by Mysore to the Company will therefore be 4 per cent instead of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent I mentioned last year. Also this higher rate of interest has to be paid upon a much larger capital than what I specified on that occasion; and in consequence of this, the financial forecast I then made has now to be considerably modified. In other respects the arrangement concluded appears to be identical with what I described at the last Annual Meeting, but as a copy of the contract and the further instructions of the Government of India on the subject have not yet been received, I am at present unable to give you fuller information or to say what definite financial arrangements are required for meeting the large annual liability for guaranteed interest, or for the repayment of the loan at the end of 50 years, when, by the terms of the contract, it seems to be repayable.

Under instructions from the Government of India the actual transfer of the management of the Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company was effected on 1st July 1886. Thus the interests of this wealthy and powerful Company in the development of the open line and the early construction of the extension have become identical with ours. The Company's staff will ere long take the field, and, actual construction once begun, I have not the slightest doubt that the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

A proposal to have a more direct and shorter line than that followed by the Mysore Engineers from Gubbi to Harihar was at one time under discussion. You will be glad to hear that His Highness' Government still adhere to their original opinion that the route most suitable for the trade requirements of this Province is decidedly the more westerly, though somewhat circuitous, one *via* Tiptur, Arsikere, Kadur and Birur; and there is little probability of this route being changed.



Such a system will, it is believed, reduce to a minimum all elements of risk and uncertainty for the investor. The comparatively small outlay required for efficient prospecting operations is not likely to deter the intending investor as he will be able to start such operations with a distinct Government guarantee for the grant of a fixed area, when the results of prospecting induce him to demand such a grant. By adopting such a system, His Highness' Government hope to be able to place the whole of our auriferous lands within the direct reach of English capital, and thus to ensure the extension and permanence of the enterprise in Mysore.

With a view to add to the knowledge of the public concerning our mineral resources and the history of Gold Mining under ancient dynasties, a small prospecting party has been organized for the purpose of locating on the sheets of the Topographical Survey the principal runs of gold-bearing strata as indicated by the remains of ancient workings, and for drawing up a general report on the subject after a careful examination of the whole Province. This work is expected to be completed within the next few months, after which the State will be in a position to arrange for the verification by a Government geologist of the results reported by the prospecting party and to place the whole of the information thus secured at the disposal of the public. Such information cannot of course enable one to judge whether gold in paying quantities exists in any particular locality, but an exact knowledge as to the situation and extent of the main runs and of the old workings, will doubtless be of great help to intending prospectors.

It may also be desirable to establish an arrangement under which an intending prospector may find within easy reach the means for making small borings with diamond drills or other appliances. But this is of course a matter in which the Government will not be called upon to take action until a demand for such facilities springs up.

To sum up—the object which the Government have in view is, while affording the amplest facilities for prospecting operations, to restrict grants to such *bona fide* companies as are capable of working them, promoting thereby the influx of capital for the development of a most promising industry and placing it on a practical basis beyond the sphere of speculation.

**Education.**—The subject of education is one which the Government regard as of the foremost importance. Their policy may be briefly summed up as aiming at the following ends: to maintain unimpaired and in thorough efficiency all the means of elementary and secondary education, and to bring them within the reach of all classes both by direct agency and by assisting private effort; to promote a scholarly study of the local vernacular and of our ancient classical languages; to elevate and extend female education and to conduct it on a system strictly national so as to enlist popular sympathy in its progress; to encourage higher education and train young men for the professions of medicine, engineering, &c.

Of the means adopted by His Highness' Government for the attainment of the various objects in view, the following are some of the principal. A Mysore local examination has been instituted which will lend more importance to vernacular study; tests demanding high attainments in all branches of Sanscrit learning have been established in connection with the Sanscrit College at Mysore; aid on a large scale has been given to the Maharani's Girls' School which, from the soundness of its system, is attracting general attention as a model and a guide; the teaching staff of the English Colleges and High Schools has been strengthened with several men of special talent, while the pay and promotion of the masters generally have been placed on a footing calculated to encourage exertion and permanently to retain for the Department the services of an efficient staff; and liberal scholarships have been given to selected students of proved ability to go through a professional course in the large and fully equipped Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Forest Colleges of British India.

**Archæology.**—Systematic archæological research began in Mysore in the beginning of the last year. The arrangements made provide for a complete examination throughout the Province of ancient inscriptions which are very numerous, and which, to judge from what have already been deciphered, promise to yield important results.

Regular archæological surveys have already been established in the neighbouring Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but it is believed that in Mysore, by its occupying an intermediate position, will often be found the key or connecting link to much that is being there discovered.



We have entrusted this important work to Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E., who by his high scholarly attainments and varied researches in Indian antiquities is specially qualified to do full justice to it. Up to the present time he has surveyed 18 taluks more or less completely, and collected upwards of 1,500 inscriptions. The results of what have been found will, from time to time, be issued from the Press where special arrangements have been made for the purpose. The Government feel confident that the researches now in progress will be the means of throwing much new and valuable light upon the interesting ancient history of Mysore.

*Legislation.*—In the Legislative Department, there is but little new work to report. Regulation 1 of 1886 (the Criminal Procedure Code Regulation) was passed into law in April last. In connection with this Regulation, the Government of India have been pleased to empower Police officers and Magistrates in this Province to exercise with respect to European British subjects, the same powers as are exercised by Police officers and by Magistrates other than Justices of the Peace, in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns.

The Draft Revenue Code to which I referred last year, has been finally revised and submitted recently to the Resident. A Draft of the required subsidiary rules under this Regulation has also been prepared and is under consideration.

The Local Boards Regulation which was submitted to the Government of India by the late Officiating Resident Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, with an exhaustive Minute, has been received back, and is now under discussion.

Another Draft Regulation relating to Hackney Carriages in the Bangalore Town has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

A Draft of the "Mysore Law Amendment Regulation" has been prepared and is under discussion. It deals with all British enactments introduced into Mysore from time to time before the Rendition and provides for the verbal modifications required to adapt them to the altered circumstances of the Province after Rendition.

Drafts of Regulations on the subjects of 'Companies,' 'Prisons,' 'Prisoners' Testimony,' 'Administration of Municipalities,' and 'Administration of Forests' are also under consideration.

*Anche or Local Post.*—At the last Annual Meeting, I took occasion to bring to your notice two alternative proposals made by the Director General of the Post Office of India relative to the local Anche Department. One proposal was that the complete control of Postal arrangements in Mysore should be surrendered by the Durbar to the Imperial Postal Department, and that Mysore be treated in all postal matters exactly as if it were a British Province. The other alternative proposal was that Mysore should adopt all British Rules and Rates of postage and use British postage stamps overprinted "Mysore"; that the Money Order, Insurance, Value payable parcel and other systems obtaining in British India, be introduced by Mysore, and that all paid inland correspondence, official or non-official, transferred from Mysore to British Post Offices or *vice versa* be delivered free. You were unanimously of opinion that the Department should be retained by the Durbar and worked, if necessary, at a loss. The Government of His Highness thereupon informed the British Resident that it considered it inexpedient to transfer the local Post to the Imperial system, but that it was ready to accept the other alternative proposal and to introduce into Mysore all the Rules of the Imperial Postal system and ensure complete reciprocity between the two Departments. To this communication a reply has been received to the effect that the alternative proposal in question has led to some practical inconvenience in the States to which it has been applied, and that until further experience of the system has been obtained, it will not be introduced elsewhere. The question therefore has had to be dropped for the present.

Before concluding this address, I may remind you that during the last year His Highness the Maharaja made his first tour through the Province since his assumption of the Government.

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The route lay for the most part through the interesting Western Districts of Mysore where the conditions of climate and agriculture, the customs and manners of the people, are so different from those of other parts of the Province. His Highness feels that the opportunities afforded by a lengthened and leisurely progress through his dominions for seeing the people in their homes and surroundings, have added largely to his experience and to his knowledge of the country.

It is His Highness' command that I should take advantage of this meeting of the representatives of the people from all parts of the Province, to acknowledge how deeply he was impressed with the attachment and devotion manifested by all classes of his subjects. And it is his special desire that I should assure you that with the help of the insight into your wants and aspirations which a personal observation during the time passed in your midst has given him, he will devote his best energies to the promotion of measures calculated to advance your welfare.

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